

初級日本語

[げんき]

AN INTEGRATED COURSE IN  
**ELEMENTARY JAPANESE**

げんき

GENKI

I

ワークブック  
WORKBOOK

Eri Banno 坂野永理

Yutaka Ohno 大野裕

Yoko Sakane 坂根庸子

Chikako Shinagawa 品川恭子

The Japan Times



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## はじめに

このワークブックはテキスト『初級日本語 げんき』の補助教材として使われることを目的として作られました。文法の練習をはじめ、聞く練習、漢字の練習などがあり、テキストで勉強した後、このワークブックを使い、学習項目の定着をはかることができます。

本書の「会話・文法編」には、テキストで導入された各文法項目につき1ページのワークシートがあります。英語から日本語に翻訳する練習、絵を見て文を作る練習、穴埋め練習、質問に自由に答える練習などがありますが、既習の文法項目や単語も復習できるように出題されています。

さらに、総合的な練習として、各課の最後に「聞く練習」のワークシートがあります。1つの課につき、会話文を中心として3つまたは4つの問題がCDに収録されていますので、それを聞いてワークシートの質問に答えてください。問題にはその課で導入された文法項目や単語が含まれていますので、課の学習項目をすべて修了した後に行ったほうが良いでしょう。

「読み書き編」は、漢字の練習シートと漢字の穴埋め問題で構成されています（『げんきⅠ』のワークブックには英文和訳もあります）。漢字の導入後、書き方を覚えるまで、この漢字練習シートを使って何度も書いてみましょう。まず、その漢字のバランスを意識して、薄く書かれている漢字をなぞってみます。筆順はテキストの漢字表を参考にしてください。それから、そのモデルになるべく似せて書く練習をしましょう。

漢字の穴埋め問題は、文章の中に漢字や熟語が意味のあるものとして組み込まれていますから、穴埋めをする前に必ず文章全体を読んでください。『げんきⅠ』の英文和訳の練習では、習った漢字をできるだけ使って文を書いてみましょう。

## Preface

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This workbook is designed as supplementary material for the textbook *Genki: An Integrated Course in Elementary Japanese*. It contains grammar exercises as well as listening practice and practice for kanji, and reinforces what was taught in each lesson of the textbook.

The Dialogue and Grammar section in this book contains a worksheet for each grammar point introduced in the textbook. The sheets include such exercises as translating English into Japanese, expressing the given pictures in Japanese, filling in the blanks, and answering open-end questions. Exercises are provided in such a way that students can also review the previously taught grammar items and vocabulary.

A worksheet for comprehensive listening practice is provided at the end of each lesson. It requires students to listen to three or four dialogues on the CD, and to answer questions on the sheet. These exercises should be carried out at the end of each lesson because the dialogues include a number of the study points from the lesson.

The Reading and Writing section consists of kanji worksheets and fill-in-the-blank type questions about the kanji. (Vol. 1 also includes English-Japanese translations.) Newly introduced kanji should be written over and over on the sheet until memorized. First, trace the lightly printed kanji samples, paying attention to the balance of the characters. For stroke order, refer to the kanji chart in the textbook. Continue by copying kanji into the blank boxes.

For the fill-in-the-blank questions about kanji, students should read through the whole sentences before filling in the blanks in order to learn kanji in context. For the English-Japanese translations in Vol. 1, students are encouraged to use previously taught kanji as much as possible.

## げんき①ワークブック もくじ

## 会話・文法編

かいわ ぶんぽうへん

あいさつ	Greetings	11
第1課	1 Numbers	13
	2 Time and Telephone Numbers	14
	3 Noun, の noun <sub>2</sub> ・XはYです	15
	4 Question Sentences	16
	5 きくれんしゅう (Listening Comprehension)	17
第2課	1 Numbers	19
	2 これ, それ, and あれ	20
	3 この, その, and あの・だれの	21
	4 Noun も	22
	5 Noun じゃありません	23
	6 きくれんしゅう (Listening Comprehension)	24
第3課	1 Verb Conjugation	25
	2 Noun を verb	26
	3 Verbs with Places	27
	4 Time References	28
	5 Suggestion Using ～ませんか	29
	6 Frequency Adverbs	30
	7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	31
第4課	1 Xがあります/います	33
	2 Describing Where Things Are	34
	3 Past Tense (Nouns)	35
	4 Verb Conjugation (Past Tense)	36
	5 Past Tense (Verbs)	37
	6 も	38
	7 Word Order and Particles	39
	8 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	40
第5課	1 Adjectives (Present Tense)	41
	2 Adjective Conjugation—1	42
	3 Adjective Conjugation—2	43
	4 Adjectives (Past Tense)	44

	5	Adjective+Noun	45
	6	好き(な)/きれい(な)	46
	7	~ましょう	47
	8	聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	48
第6課	1	Te-form-1	49
	2	~てください	50
	3	Te-form-2	51
	4	~てもいいです/~てはいけません	53
	5	Describing Two Activities	54
	6	~から	55
	7	聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	56
第7課	1	Te-form	57
	2	~ている (Actions in Progress)	58
	3	~ている (Result of a Change)	59
	4	Describing People	60
	5	Te-forms for Joining Sentences	61
	6	Verb stem + に行く/来る/帰る	62
	7	Counting People	63
	8	聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	64
第8課	1	Short Forms (Present Tense)	65
	2	Short Forms (Informal Speech)	66
	3	Quotations (~と思います)	67
	4	Quotations (~と言っていました)	68
	5	~ないてください	69
	6	Verb のが好きです	70
	7	が・何が and 何も	71
	8	聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	72
第9課	1	Past Tense Short Forms	73
	2	Past Tense Short Forms (Informal Speech)	74
	3	Past Tense Short Forms (~と思います)	75
	4	Quotations (~と言っていました)	76
	5	Qualifying Nouns with Verbs	77
	6	まだ~ていません	78
	7	~から	79
	8	聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	80

第10課	1 Comparison Between Two Items	81
	2 Comparison Among Three or More Items	82
	3 Adjective/noun + の	83
	4 ~つもりだ	84
	5 Adjective + なる	85
	6 ~で行きます/かかります	86
	7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	87
第11課	1 ~たい	89
	2 ~たり~たりする	90
	3 ~ことがある	91
	4 Noun A や noun B	92
	5 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	93
第12課	1 ~んです	95
	2 ~すぎる	96
	3 ~ほうがいいです	97
	4 ~ので	98
	5 ~なくちゃいけません	99
	6 ~でしょう	100
	7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)	101
読み書き編		
よ か へん		
第1課	1 Hiragana (あ-こ)	105
	2 Hiragana (さ-と)	106
	3 Hiragana (な-ほ)	107
	4 Hiragana (ま-よ)	108
	5 Hiragana (ら-ん)	109
	6 Hiragana (Dots/Circles/Long Vowels)	110
	7 Hiragana (Small や, ゆ, よ/Double Consonants)	111
第2課	1 Katakana (ア-コ)	112
	2 Katakana (サ-ト)	113
	3 Katakana (ナ-ホ)	114
	4 Katakana (マ-ヨ)	115
	5 Katakana (ラ-ン)	116



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第3課	1 Kanji Practice	117
	2 Using Kanji	118
第4課	1 Kanji Practice	119
	2 Using Kanji	120
第5課	1 Kanji Practice	121
	2 Using Kanji	122
第6課	1 Kanji Practice	123
	2 Using Kanji	124
第7課	1 Kanji Practice	125
	2 Using Kanji	126
第8課	1 Kanji Practice	127
	2 Using Kanji	128
第9課	1 Kanji Practice	129
	2 Using Kanji	130
第10課	1 Kanji Practice	131
	2 Using Kanji	132
第11課	1 Kanji Practice	133
	2 Using Kanji	134
第12課	1 Kanji Practice	135
	2 Using Kanji	136

# 会話・文法編

かい わ ぶん ぽう へん



あいさつ Greetings

▶ What are these people saying? Write in Japanese the appropriate expression for each situation.



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_



11. \_\_\_\_\_



12. \_\_\_\_\_



13. \_\_\_\_\_



14. \_\_\_\_\_

第 1 課 1 Numbers

だい いっ か

▶ Write the following numbers in Arabic numerals.

(1) ご \_\_\_\_\_

(11) じゅうろく \_\_\_\_\_

(2) ぜろ \_\_\_\_\_

(12) よんじゅう \_\_\_\_\_

(3) きゅう \_\_\_\_\_

(13) にじゅういち \_\_\_\_\_

(4) さん \_\_\_\_\_

(14) ひゃくろくじゅうよん \_\_\_\_\_

(5) なな \_\_\_\_\_

(15) きゅうじゅうに \_\_\_\_\_

(6) に \_\_\_\_\_

(16) さんじゅうご \_\_\_\_\_

(7) ろく \_\_\_\_\_

(17) ななじゅうろく \_\_\_\_\_

(8) いち \_\_\_\_\_

(18) じゅうはち \_\_\_\_\_

(9) はち \_\_\_\_\_

(19) ひゃくごじゅうなな \_\_\_\_\_

(10) よん \_\_\_\_\_

(20) ひゃくいち \_\_\_\_\_

## 第 1 課 2 Time and Telephone Numbers

だいいっか

① Time—Look at the following pictures and write the answers.

1. 5:00 PM

Q: いま なんじですか。

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. 9:00 AM

Q: いま なんじですか。

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. 12:30 PM

Q: いま なんじですか。

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. 4:30 AM

Q: いま なんじですか。

A: \_\_\_\_\_

② Telephone Numbers—Ask three people what their phone numbers are and write down the numbers in both Japanese and Arabic numerals.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Arabic numerals: \_\_\_\_\_ )

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Arabic numerals: \_\_\_\_\_ )

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Arabic numerals: \_\_\_\_\_ )

第 1 課 3 Noun<sub>1</sub>の noun<sub>2</sub>・XはYです

だいいっか

- ① Translate the following phrases into Japanese using the framework "AのB."  
Note carefully that the order in which the two nouns appear may be different in English and in Japanese. Read Grammar 3 (pp. 16-17).

1. Japanese student \_\_\_\_\_

2. Takeshi's telephone number \_\_\_\_\_

3. My friend \_\_\_\_\_

4. English-language teacher \_\_\_\_\_

5. Michiko's major \_\_\_\_\_

- ② Using the framework "XはYです," translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Ms. Ogawa is Japanese.

\_\_\_\_\_ は \_\_\_\_\_ です。

2. Mr. Takeda is a teacher.

3. I am an international student.

4. Michiko is a first-year student.

5. Ms. Yamamoto is 25 years old.

6. My major is Japanese.



## 第 1 課 4 Question Sentences

だいいっ か

① Ask the right questions in each of the following exchanges.

1. You : \_\_\_\_\_

Kimura : よねんせいです。

2. You : \_\_\_\_\_

Kimura : れきしです。

3. You : \_\_\_\_\_

Kimura : じゅうきゅうさいです。

4. You : \_\_\_\_\_

Kimura : よんさんの ろくきゅういちななです。

5. You : すみません、いま \_\_\_\_\_

Kimura : いま くじはんです。

① Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Are you a student?


Yes, I am a student at Nihon University.

2. Is Michiko a fourth-year student?

No, Michiko is a third-year student.

第1課 5 きくれんしゅう (Listening Comprehension)

だいいっ か

(A) Listen to the CD and choose the correct picture below.  Disk 1-17

1. (     ) 2. (     ) 3. (     ) 4. (     ) 5. (     ) 6. (     )

7. (     ) 8. (     ) 9. (     ) 10. (     ) 11. (     )

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)



(i)




(j)



(k)




- B Listen to the dialogues between a passenger and a flight attendant in an airplane. Find out the times of the following cities.  Disk 1-18

Word you may not know: どういたしまして。(You are welcome.)


Example: どうきょう \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00 A.M.

- パリ (Paris) \_\_\_\_\_  
ぱり
- ソウル (Seoul) \_\_\_\_\_  
そうる
- ニューヨーク (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
にゅうヨーク
- ロンドン (London) \_\_\_\_\_  
ろんどん
- タイペイ (Taipei) \_\_\_\_\_  
たいぺい
- シドニー (Sydney) \_\_\_\_\_  
しどにい

- C Listen to the dialogues between Mr. Tanaka and a telephone operator. Find out the telephone numbers of the following people.  Disk 1-19

Example: すずき \_\_\_\_\_ 51-6751

- かわさき \_\_\_\_\_
- リー (Lee) \_\_\_\_\_  
りい
- ウッズ (Woods) \_\_\_\_\_  
うっず
- トンプソン (Thompson) \_\_\_\_\_  
とんぷそん

- D Two international students, Lee and Taylor, are talking with a Japanese person. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the chart below.  Disk 1-20

	1. Nationality	2. University	3. School Year	4. Major
Lee				
Taylor				

第2課 1 Numbers

だいに か

Ⅰ Write the following numbers in Arabic numerals.

- (1) よんひゃくななじゅう \_\_\_\_\_ (5) さんぜんろっぴゃくじゅうに \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) はっぴゃくごじゅうさん \_\_\_\_\_ (6) ごせんひゃくきゅうじゅうはち \_\_\_\_\_  
 (3) せんさんびゃく \_\_\_\_\_ (7) よんまんろくせんきゅうひゃく \_\_\_\_\_  
 (4) いちまんななせん \_\_\_\_\_ (8) きゅうまんにひゃくじゅう \_\_\_\_\_

Ⅱ Write the following numbers in *hiragana*.

1. 541 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. 2,736 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 8,900 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. 12,345 \_\_\_\_\_

Ⅲ Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.



¥160



¥24,000



¥3,600

1. Q : \_\_\_\_\_

A : にまんよんせんえんです。

2. Q : かばんは いくらですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_

3. Q : しんぶんは いくらですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_

## 第2課 2 これ、それ、and あれ

だいに か

- ① Mary and Takeshi are talking. Look at the picture and fill in これ, それ, or あれ.



メアリー：1. \_\_\_\_\_ は たけしさんの かさですか。

たけし：いいえ、2. \_\_\_\_\_ は みちこさんの かさです。3. \_\_\_\_\_ は メアリーさんの さいふですか。

メアリー：ええ、わたしの さいふです。たけしさん、4. \_\_\_\_\_ は たけしさんの じてんしゃですか。

たけし：ええ、そうです。

メアリー：5. \_\_\_\_\_ は なんですか。

たけし：ゆうびんきょくです。

- ② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. This is my bag.

2. (Pointing at a thing near the listener) That is Takeshi's book.

3. (Pointing at a building 50 meters away) That is a library.

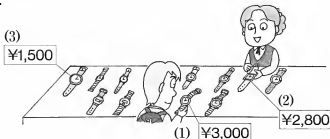
4. (Pointing at the dish in front of you) Is this meat?

5. (Pointing at a building 50 meters away) What is that?

第2課 3 この, その, and あの・だれの

だいに か

- ① Complete the following conversation between the attendant and the customer at a watch shop.



Attendant : いらっしゃいませ。

Customer (pointing at watch # 1) : 1. \_\_\_\_\_。  
(How much is this watch?)

Attendant : そのときは さんぜんえんです。

Customer (pointing at watch # 2) : 2. \_\_\_\_\_。  
(How much is that watch?)

Attendant : 3. \_\_\_\_\_。

Customer (pointing at watch # 3) : 4. \_\_\_\_\_。  
(How much is that watch?)

Attendant : 5. \_\_\_\_\_。

Customer (deciding on # 3) : 6. \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Then, I'll take that watch.)

- ② Ask the right questions based on the underlined parts.

1. Q : \_\_\_\_\_。

A : それは たけしさんの じてんしゃです。

2. Q : \_\_\_\_\_。

A : (このくつは) きょうこさんの くつです。

## 第2課 4 Noun も

だいに か

▶ Translate the following sentences into Japanese. Use も after the underscored phrases.

1. Ms. Tanaka is Japanese. Mr. Yoshida is Japanese, too.
2. Ms. Tanaka is twenty years old. Mr. Yoshida is twenty years old, too.
3. This dictionary is 2,000 yen. That dictionary is 2,000 yen, too.
4. This is my bicycle. That is my bicycle, too.
5. This is a Japanese book. This is a Japanese book, too.
6. Takeshi's major is history. My major is history, too.
7. Ms. Tanaka is a student at Nihon University. Mr. Yoshida is a student at Nihon University, too.
8. (A sentence of your own, describing two similar things/people.)

第2課 5 Noun じゃありません

だいに か


▶ Answer the following questions in the negative. These are all personal questions. “〇〇” (read まるまる) stands for your name. You will want to replace it with わたし in your answers.

1. すみません。たけしさんですか。
  
2. 〇〇さんは かいしゃいん (office worker) ですか。
  
3. 〇〇さんは にほんじんですか。
  
4. 〇〇さんの せんもんは れきしですか。
  
5. 〇〇さんは じゅうななさいですか。
  
6. これは 〇〇さんの じてんしゃですか。
  
7. それは 〇〇さんの かさですか。
  
8. すみません。あれは きっさてんですか。



## 第2課 6 きくれんしゅう (Listening Comprehension)

だいに か

- (A) Listen to the dialogue at a kiosk and find out the prices of the following items. If you can't find out the price, indicate such with a question mark (?).  Disk1-30

1.



( ¥       )

2.



( ¥       )

3.



( ¥       )

4.




( ¥       )

5.




( ¥       )

- (B) Mary introduces her friend to Takeshi. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks.  Disk1-31

Mary's friend's name is 1. \_\_\_\_\_ . She comes from 2. \_\_\_\_\_ .

She studies 3. \_\_\_\_\_ at the University of Paris.

Her mother is 4. \_\_\_\_\_ . Her father is 5. \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (C) Mary and Takeshi went to a Japanese restaurant. They are looking at the menu a waitress brought. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.  Disk1-32

1. How much are these items?

a. すきやき ( ¥       )    b. うどん ( ¥       )    c. てんぷら ( ¥       )

2. What did Mary order? Why did she decide on it?

3. What did Takeshi order?

### 第3課 1 Verb Conjugation

▶ Memorize the thirteen verbs introduced in Lesson 3. Read the explanation about verb conjugation and complete the following tables.

#### *Ru*-verbs

	dictionary form	present affirmative	present negative
1. get up			
2. see			
3. eat			
4. sleep			

#### *U*-verbs

	dictionary form	present affirmative	present negative
5. speak			
6. listen			
7. go			
8. read			
9. drink			
10. return			

#### Irregular Verbs

	dictionary form	present affirmative	present negative
11. come			
12. do			
13. study			

### 第3課 2 Noun を verb

- ▶ Write a **ます** and **ません** sentence using two of the nouns in each group and a verb of your choice.

Example:

Noun: さかな    にく    やさい

affirmative → わたしは やさいを たべます。

negative → わたしは にくを たべません。

1. Noun: おさけ    おちゃ    コーヒー

affirmative →

negative →

2. Noun: にほんの えいが    アメリカの えいが    フランスの えいが

affirmative →

negative →

3. Noun: テニス    サッカー (soccer)    バスケットボール (basketball)

affirmative →

negative →

4. Noun: ほん    おんがくの ぎっし    スポーツの ぎっし

affirmative →

negative →

5. Noun: にほんの おんがく    ロック (rock)    にほんごの テープ

affirmative →

negative →

### 第3課 3 Verbs with Places

- ① Where do the following activities take place? Add the places and appropriate particles to the following sentences.

Example: としょかんで ほんを よみます。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ べんきょうします。
2. \_\_\_\_\_ テレビを みます。
3. \_\_\_\_\_ コーヒーを のみます。
4. \_\_\_\_\_ いきます。
5. \_\_\_\_\_ かえります。

- ② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Mr. Tanaka will go to school.
2. My friend will come to Japan.
3. Ms. Suzuki listens to the tape in the L.L.
4. I speak Japanese at home.
5. I don't eat lunch at home.

### 第3課 4 Time References

- ① Time Expressions—Read Grammar 4 (pp. 61-62) on time references, and classify the words below into two groups. If the words are *always* used with *に*, write *に* after the words.

- |                 |               |                  |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. こんばん _____   | 4. いつ _____   | 7.  토요일 _____    | 10.  まいにち _____ |
| 2.  しゅうまつ _____ | 5.  きょう _____ | 8.  あした _____    | 11.  まいばん _____ |
| 3.  あさ _____    | 6.  いま _____  | 9.  じゅういちじ _____ |                 |

- ① Your Day—Describe what you do during on a typical day. Include the descriptions of activities listed below. Whenever possible, include place and time expressions. Refer to Grammar 6 (pp. 62-63) on the basic order of phrases.

おきる	いく	たべる	べんきょうする	かえる	ねる
-----	----	-----	---------	-----	----

- わたしは まいにち \_\_\_\_\_ じに \_\_\_\_\_ ます。
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -
- ② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- I speak Japanese every day.
- I will not watch TV tonight.
- Mary does not come to school on Saturdays.

**第3課 5 Suggestion Using ～ませんか**

① Study Dialogue I (p. 54) and translate the following exchange.

メアリー： 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Would you like to see a movie tonight?)

たけし： 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Tonight is not a very good time . . .)

メアリー： 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (How about tomorrow?)

たけし： 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Sounds great.)



② Imagine you ask someone out. Write the dialogue between you and your friend.

You : 1. \_\_\_\_\_

Friend : 2. \_\_\_\_\_

You : 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Friend : 4. \_\_\_\_\_

## 第3課 6 Frequency Adverbs

▶ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I often go to the library.

わたしは \_\_\_\_\_ としょかん \_\_\_\_\_。

2. Sue often comes to my house.

3. I usually get up at six.

4. Professor Yamashita usually goes to sleep at eleven.


5. I sometimes read Japanese newspapers.

6. Takeshi sometimes drinks coffee at that coffee shop.


7. Mary does not eat much.

**第3課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)**

き れんしゅう

- A** Listen to the dialogue between Sue and Mary. Where will they be? What will they do?  Disk2-9


	1. Saturday	2. Sunday
Mary	_____ in _____	_____ in _____
Sue	_____ in/at _____	_____ in/at _____

- B** Listen to the dialogue at an evening meeting at a summer camp. The group leader and the students are discussing the schedule for the next day. Complete the schedule below.  Disk2-10


- |                       |
|-----------------------|
| 1. (     ) 6:00 A.M.  |
| 2. (     ) 7:30       |
| 3. (     ) 9:00       |
| 4. (     ) 12:30 P.M. |
| 5. (     ) 1:30       |
| 6. (     ) 3:00       |
| 7. (     ) 6:00       |
| 8. (     ) 7:30       |
| 9. (     ) 11:30      |

- |                    |                |           |                  |          |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|----------|
| a. breakfast       | b. dinner      | c. get up | d. go to bed     | e. lunch |
| f. play basketball | g. play tennis | h. study  | i. watch a movie |          |



- C Listen to the conversation between Sue and her friend. How often does she do the following things? (a = every day, b = often, c = sometimes, d = not often, e = not at all)  Disk2-11

1. (     ) study Japanese
2. (     ) go to the library
3. (     ) listen to a Japanese tape
4. (     ) watch American movies
5. (     ) watch Japanese movies
6. (     ) play tennis
7. (     ) drink coffee

- D Listen to the dialogue between Mary and a Japanese friend of hers and answer the questions below.  Disk2-12

1. What time is it? (     )  
a. Eight    b. Nine    c. Ten    d. Eleven
2. What did the man suggest first? (     )  
a. Coffee at a coffee shop    b. Beer at a bar    c. Coffee at his place    d. Lunch
3. How did the woman turn down his suggestion? (Mark ○ for all that apply.)  
a. (     ) By saying that she needs to go back home  
b. (     ) By saying that it is too late  
c. (     ) By saying that she needs to study  
d. (     ) By saying that she needs to go to sleep early
4. What other suggestions did the man make? (Mark ○ for all that apply.)  
a. (     ) Listening to Japanese language tapes together  
b. (     ) Practicing Japanese at a coffee shop  
c. (     ) Having lunch together the next day  
d. (     ) Walking her home

## 第4課 1 Xがあります/います

① Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. There is a bus stop over there.
2. There will be no class on Thursday.
3. I do not have a dictionary. (lit., There is not a dictionary.)
4. There's Professor Yamashita over there!
5. I have a child. (lit., There is a child.)

② Answer the following questions in Japanese.

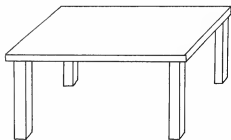
1. あした、アルバイトがありますか。
2. いつ日本語のクラスがありますか。  
にほんご
3. 日本に友だちがいますか。  
にほん とも
4. 兄弟 (brothers and sisters) がいますか。  
きょうだい

(おねえさん: older sister  
いもうと: younger sister  
おにいさん: older brother  
おとうと: younger brother)

## 第4課 2 Describing Where Things Are

- ① Draw a picture showing the items mentioned in the passage below, each in correct geometrical relation to the others.

辞書はつくえの上です。時計もつくえの上です。ほうしは辞書と時計の間です。  
 かばんはつくえの下です。つくえはテレビのそばです。

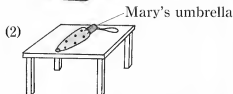


- ② Look at the pictures and answer the following questions.

1. 日本語の本はどこですか。  
にほんご ほん



2. メアリーさんのかさはどこですか。



3. スーさんの辞書はどこですか。  
しじょ



4. 図書館はどこですか。  
としょかん

(4)(5)

5. 銀行はどこですか。  
ぎんこう



## 第4課 3 Past Tense (Nouns)

## ① Answer the following questions.

1. きのうは月曜日でしたか。  
けつようび

2. きのうは十五日でしたか。  
じゅうごにち

3. 今日の朝ごはんはハンバーガーでしたか。  
けふ あさ

4. 子供の時、いい子供でしたか。  
こども とき こども

5. 高校の時、いい学生でしたか。  
こうこう とき がくせい

## ② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. My bicycle was 30,000 yen.

2. Yesterday was Sunday.

3. Professor Yamada was not a Nihon University student.

## 第4課 4 Verb Conjugation (Past Tense)

- ▶ Fill in the conjugation table below. If you are unclear about the *u*-verb/*ru*-verb distinction, read Grammar 1 in Lesson 3 (pp. 58-59) once again. If you are unclear about the past tense conjugation, refer to the table on p. 79.

### *U*-verbs

	dictionary form	past affirmative	past negative
1. drink			
2. speak			
3. listen			
4. buy			
5. take			
6. write			
7. wait			
8. there is			

### *Ru*-verbs and Irregular Verbs

	dictionary form	past affirmative	past negative
9. eat			
10. get up			
11. do			
12. come			

第4課 5 Past Tense (Verbs)

- ① Read what Takeshi did last weekend and answer the following questions in Japanese.

Takeshi listened to music at home on Friday.  
 He worked part-time at a supermarket on Saturday.  
 He saw a movie with Mary in Kyoto on Sunday.

1. たけしさんは金曜日に手紙を書きましたか。  
きんようび てがみ かく

2. たけしさんは土曜日にどこでアルバイトをしましたか。  
どようび

3. たけしさんはいつ音楽を聞きましたか。  
いつおんがく き

4. たけしさんは日曜日に何をしましたか。(Fill in the blanks.)  
にちようび なに

たけしさんは \_\_\_\_\_ に \_\_\_\_\_ で  
 \_\_\_\_\_ と \_\_\_\_\_ を \_\_\_\_\_。

5. あなたは、週末、何をしましたか。  
しゅうまつ なに

- ② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- Sue did not take pictures at all.
- I often ate hamburgers when I was a child.
- Takeshi did not study much when he was in high school.

## 第4課 6 も

▶ Translate the sentences into Japanese. Note that the particle も replaces は, が, and を, but goes side by side with other particles.

- Mary went to Osaka last week. Takeshi went to Osaka last week, too.
- There is a Japanese class on Monday. There is a history class on Monday, too.
- There is a bookstore over there. There is a restaurant, too.
- I bought a dictionary. I bought a magazine, too.
- I drink tea. I drink coffee, too.
- Mary will go to Korea (韓国). She will go to China (中国), too.
- Michiko ate hamburgers on Friday. She ate hamburgers on Saturday, too.
- Sue bought souvenirs at a temple. She bought souvenirs at a department store, too.
- I took pictures at school yesterday. I took pictures at home, too.

第4課 7 Word Order and Particles

① Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Mary studied Japanese for two hours yesterday.  
 (3) (2) (1)

メアリーさんは \_\_\_\_\_ 〇。  
 (1) (2) (3)

2. Takeshi waited for Mary for one hour in front of the department store.  
 (3) (2) (1)

たけしさんは \_\_\_\_\_ 〇。  
 (1) (2) (3)

3. Sue listens to the tape at the Language Lab for about one hour every day.  
 (4) (3) (2) (1)

スーさんは \_\_\_\_\_ 〇。  
 (1) (2) (3)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 〇  
 (4)


② Fill in the particles that are missing. You may want to refer to the Vocabulary section (pp. 74-75), where the particle that goes with each of the new verbs is shown in parentheses.

- 私はあした友だち \_\_\_\_\_ 会います。  
わたし ともだち あ
- メアリーさんは京都のお寺で写真 \_\_\_\_\_ 撮りました。  
メアリーさん きょうとのおでら しやしん 撮
- 私は喫茶店でロバートさん \_\_\_\_\_ 待ちました。  
わたし きっさてん ロバートさん 待
- スーパーで肉 \_\_\_\_\_ 買いました。  
スーパーで 肉 か
- 私はフランス語 \_\_\_\_\_ わかりません。  
わたし フランスご わかりません
- 私はきのう手紙 \_\_\_\_\_ 書きませんでした。  
わたし きのう てがみ 書



### 第4課 8 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

き れんしゅう

- (A) Mary is talking with her homestay father. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions in English.  Disk2-24

1. What did the host father do today? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did the host mother do? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What are Mary and the host father going to do tomorrow? \_\_\_\_\_

- (B) Mary is showing a picture that she took at a party. Identify the following people.  Disk2-25

1. (     ) Ken
2. (     ) Rika
3. (     ) Mike
4. (     ) Takeshi
5. (     ) Mother
6. (     ) Father



- (C) Listen to the dialogue in the classroom and answer the following questions.  Disk2-26

Word you may not know: カラオケ (karaoke)

1. What is the date today? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What day is today? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who did these things? Mark ○ for the things they did.

	a. studied	b. danced	c. went to Tokyo	d. wrote a letter	e. went to karaoke	f. did shopping
Sue						
Mary						
Robert						

4. Robert will be in trouble. Why? \_\_\_\_\_

## 第5課 1 Adjectives (Present Tense)

- ① For each of the adjectives below, write the meaning and determine whether it is an い- or a な-adjective. (You may want to refer to the Vocabulary section [pp. 98-99].) Then, turn it into the negative, paying attention to the difference between the two types of adjectives.

	meaning	adjective type	negative
Ex. いそがしいです	busy	い / な	いそがしくありません
1. きらいです		い / な	
2. あたらしいです		い / な	
3. やさしいです		い / な	
4. しずかです		い / な	
5. ハンサムです		い / な	
6. つまらないです		い / な	
7. こわいです		い / な	

- ① Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- This watch is expensive.
- This coffee is not delicious.
- Professor Yamashita is energetic.
- Books are not cheap.
- I will not be free tomorrow.

## 第5課 2 Adjective Conjugation—1

▶ Fill in the conjugation table below.

い-adjectives

	1. large	2. expensive
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

	3. frightening	4. interesting
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

	5. old	6. good
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

## 第5課 3 Adjective Conjugation—2

▶ Fill in the conjugation table below.

な-adjectives

	1. quiet	2. beautiful
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

	3. healthy	4. fond
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

	5. disgusted	6. lively
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

## 第5課 4 Adjectives (Past Tense)

① Answer the questions.

1. 先週はひまでしたか。  
せんしゅう
2. テストは難しかったですか。  
むずか
3. きのうは暑かったですか。  
あつ
4. 週末は楽しかったですか。  
しゅうまつ たの
5. きのうの晩ごはんはおいしかったですか。  
ばん

② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I was busy yesterday.
2. The homework was difficult.
3. My room was not clean.
4. The weather was good.
5. The trip was not fun.
6. The tickets were not expensive.

## 第5課 5 Adjective + Noun

① Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

Ex.



small

1.



old

2.



quiet

3.



scary

4.



beautiful

Example: どんな部屋ですか。 → 小さい部屋です。  
へや ちい へや

1. どんな自転車ですか。  
じてんしや

→

2. どんな町ですか。  
まち

→

3. どんな人ですか。  
ひと

→

4. どんな家ですか。  
いえ

→

① Translate the following sentences.

1. I met a kind person.

2. I bought an inexpensive ticket.

3. I read an interesting book last week.

## 第5課 6 好き(な)/きらい(な)

- ▶ Write down the sentences telling if you like/dislike the things below. Use 好き(な) for "like" and きらい(な) for "don't like." Use 大～ for emphasis.

Example: homework → 私は宿題が大好きです。  
わたし しゅくたい がいす

### 1. Japanese class

→

### 2. this town

→

### 3. Mondays

→

### 4. ocean

→

### 5. cats

→

### 6. cold mornings

→

### 7. fish

→

### 8. frightening movies

→

### 9. (your own sentences)

## 第5課 7 ～ましょう

- ① You and your friend will spend one day together. Complete the underlined parts with ましょう.

友だち：どこに行きますか。

私： 1. \_\_\_\_\_

友だち：いいですね。そこで何をしますか。

私： 2. \_\_\_\_\_。それから、  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

友だち：何時に会いますか。

私： 4. \_\_\_\_\_

- ② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- Let's take pictures here.
- Let's watch this movie tonight.
- Let's wait in the coffee shop.
- This kanji is difficult. Let's ask our teacher.
- Let's do the homework together.



## 第5課 8 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

き せんしゅう

- (A) Listen to the dialogue between a real estate agent and his customer and choose the appropriate answers. (🔊) Disk3-11

Word you may not know: 一か月 (one month)  
いっかげつ

- The house is [ new / old ].
- The house is [ clean / not clean ].
- The house is [ quiet / not quiet ].
- The rooms are [ big / not big ].
- There are [ many / not many ] rooms.
- The rent is [ 90,400 / 94,000 ] yen a month.

- (B) Listen to the TV game show "Who's My Date?" Three men want to invite Ms. Suzuki on a date. (🔊) Disk3-12

Word you may not know: おめでとうございます。(Congratulations.)

1. Fill in the blanks in English.

Favorite type

What he does on holidays

a. 吉田  
よしだ

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. 川口  
かわぐち

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. 中山  
なかやま

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who did Ms. Suzuki choose? \_\_\_\_\_

- (C) Listen to the interview with Mary and Takeshi and fill in the chart with the following letters: a = likes, b = doesn't like very much, c = hates. (🔊) Disk3-13

	1. Rock	2. Jazz	3. Classical music	4. Suspense movies	5. Horror movies
Mary					—
Takeshi					

## 第6課 1 Te-form —1

- ▶ Review Grammar 1 (pp. 118-119) and conjugate the verbs below into their respective *te*-forms. The numbers indicate the lesson in which the verbs first appeared.

### *Ru*-verbs

1. おきる (3) →
2. たべる (3) →
3. ねる (3) →
4. みる (3) →
5. いる (4) →
6. でかける (5) →

### *U*-verbs ending with う

7. あう (4) →
8. かう (4) →

### *U*-verbs ending with く

9. きく (3) →
10. かく (4) →

### *U*-verbs ending with く (irregular)

11. いく (3) →

### *U*-verbs ending with ぐ

12. およぐ (5) →

### *U*-verbs ending with す

13. はなす (3) →

### *U*-verbs ending with つ

14. まつ (4) →

### *U*-verbs ending with む

15. のむ (3) →
16. よむ (3) →

### *U*-verbs ending with る

17. かえる (3) →
18. ある (4) →
19. とる (4) →
20. わかる (4) →
21. のる (5) →
22. やる (5) →

### Irregular Verbs

23. くる (3) →
24. する (3) →
25. べんきょうする (3) →

## 第6課 2 ~てください

① Write what each person says using ~てください.

1.



take a picture

2.



teach this kanji

3.



carry this bag

4.



listen to this tape

5.



sit down

6.



bring a book

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

② Write three request sentences using ~てください. Indicate in parentheses who you are going to ask to do those things.

1. ( )

2. ( )

3. ( )

## 第6課 3 Te-form -2

- ▶ Review the Vocabulary section (pp. 116-117) and the Grammar (pp. 118-119) and fill in the following table.

### Ru-verbs

	long form (～ます)	te-form	meaning
1. あける			
2. おしえる			
3. おりる			
4. かりる			
5. しめる			
6. つける			
7. でんわをかける			
8. わずれる			

### U-verbs

	long form (～ます)	te-form	meaning
9. たばこをすう			
10. つかう			
11. てつだう			
12. いそぐ			

	long form (～ます)	<i>te</i> -form	meaning
13. かえす			
14. けす			

15. たつ			
16. もつ			

17. しぬ			
--------	--	--	--

18. あそぶ			
---------	--	--	--

19. やすむ			
---------	--	--	--

20. すわる			
21. はいる			

## Irregular Verbs

	long form (～ます)	<i>te</i> -form	meaning
22. つれてくる			
23. もつてくる			

## 第6課 4 ~てもいいです/~てはいけません

I Look at the signs and make sentences using ~てはいけません.

1.



2.



3.



4.



1.

2.

3.

4.

II Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. May I go out tonight?

2. May I turn off the TV?

3. You must not watch this movie alone. You are 16 years old!

4. You must not forget the homework.

5. I am allowed to work part-time (lit., "do" a part-time job) in Japan.

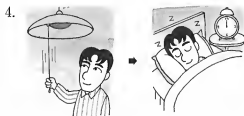
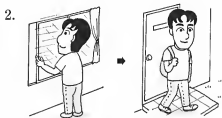
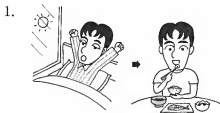
III Describe two things that you are allowed to do/prohibited from doing at the place you now live.

1.

2.

## 第6課 5 Describing Two Activities

- ① The pictures below describe what Takeshi did yesterday. Make sentences using *te*-forms.



1.

2.

3.

4.

- ② Translate the following sentences.

1. I will go to the library and return the book tomorrow.

2. Mary and Takeshi met and talked for about an hour.

3. My friend went to China and did not return.

第6課 6 ~から

① Translate the following sentences, using ~から.

1. I am not free today. (It's) because I have a test tomorrow.
2. The test was not difficult. (That was) because I had studied a lot.
3. Let's go out tonight. (It's) because tomorrow is a holiday.
4. I helped my mother. (It's) because she was busy.
5. I will not drink coffee. (It's) because I drank coffee in the morning.

② Complete the dialogue below.

A : 1. \_\_\_\_\_


B : どうしてですか。

A : 2. \_\_\_\_\_ から。



## 第6課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

き かんしゅう

- Ⓐ Listen to the dialogue at a youth hostel. Mark T if the following statements are true. Mark F if not true.  Disk3-23

- (     ) The breakfast starts at 6:30.
- (     ) Smoking is not permitted in the room.
- (     ) You can take a shower in the morning.
- (     ) There is no coin laundry here.


- Ⓑ Your roommate has gone away for a week. She has left a message on your answering machine. Listen to it and mark ○ for what you are asked to do.

 Disk3-24

Word you may not know: れいぞうこ (refrigerator)

You are asked to:

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. (     ) open the window     | 4. (     ) return a book to Mary        |
| 2. (     ) water the plants    | 5. (     ) borrow a camera from Robert  |
| 3. (     ) drink leftover milk | 6. (     ) do some shopping for a party |

- Ⓒ Takeshi is trying to organize a picnic. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions in English.  Disk3-25

1. When is NOT convenient for each of them? Why?

	a. Inconvenient day	b. Reasons
Michiko		
Sue		
Robert		

2. When did they decide to go on the picnic? \_\_\_\_\_

## 第7課 1 Te-form

▶ Decide whether they are *u-*, *ru-*, or irregular verbs and fill in the table below.

	<i>u/ru/</i> irregular	long form	<i>te</i> -form
Ex. ある	<i>u</i>	あります	あって
1. わかる			
2. やる			
3. けす			
4. たつ			
5. おきる			
6. かえる			
7. くる			
8. する			
9. あそぶ			
10. かける			
11. きる			
12. かぶる			
13. つとめる			
14. はく			
15. うたう			
16. すむ			
17. けっこんする			

## 第7課 2 ～ている (Actions in Progress)

① Describe the following pictures, using ～ています.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

② Answer the following questions in Japanese.

1. 今、何をしていますか。  
いま なに

2. きのうの午後八時ごろ何をしていましたか。  
きのう ごちゆうはち じ ころ なに

③ Translate the following sentences.

1. Mary is waiting for a bus at the bus stop.

2. At two o'clock yesterday, Takeshi was playing tennis with a friend.

3. I called home. My big sister was doing her homework.

### 第7課 3 ~ている (Result of a Change)

① This is Michiko's family. Answer the following questions in Japanese.

Father	51 years old	works for a bank	lives in Nagano
Mother	47 years old	works for a hospital	lives in Nagano
Older sister	23 years old	college student; married	lives in Tokyo
Younger brother	16 years old	student	lives in Nagano

- お父さんは何をしていますか。  
とう なに
- お母さんは何をしていますか。  
かあ なに
- お姉さんは勤めていますか。  
ねえ つと
- お姉さんは結婚していますか。  
ねえ けっこん
- お姉さんは長野に住んでいますか。  
ねえ ながの す
- 弟さんはどこに住んでいますか。  
いとうどこ す
- お父さんは何歳ですか。  
とう なんさい

② Write about your family. Try to use expressions you have learned in this lesson.

## 第7課 4 Describing People

① Translate the following sentences.

1. Yasuo wears glasses.
2. Noriko is wearing a new T-shirt today.
3. Noriko is skinny, but Yasuo is overweight.
4. Michiko has short hair.
5. Michiko is not tall.
6. Michiko is very bright.

① You are an eyewitness testifying in court. Describe the person you saw at the scene of the crime.

1. Height:
2. Hair:
3. Glasses:
4. Eyes:
5. Clothes (above the waistline):
6. Clothes (below the waistline):
7. Shoes:
8. What he was doing at the time:



第7課 5 Te-forms for Joining Sentences

Ⅰ Look at the following pictures and complete the sentences.

1.



inexpensive/delicious

2.



quiet/boring

3.



very small/cute

4.



clean/very large

5.



old/interesting

6.



long hair/large eyes

1. あのレストランの食べ物たは もの \_\_\_\_\_。

2. 私の町は \_\_\_\_\_。

3. 私の猫は \_\_\_\_\_。

4. 私の部屋は \_\_\_\_\_。

5. このお寺でらは \_\_\_\_\_。

6. ようこさんは \_\_\_\_\_。

Ⅱ Describe the following items, using two or more adjectives.

1. 日本にほんは \_\_\_\_\_。

2. 私は \_\_\_\_\_。

3. 私の町まちは \_\_\_\_\_。

4. 私の友だちともたちは \_\_\_\_\_。

## 第7課 6 Verb stem + に行く/来る/帰る

い く かえ

① Rewrite the sentences below, using the verb stem + に行く/来る/帰る pattern.

Example: 図書館に行って、本を借ります。 → 図書館に本を借りに行きます。  
としょかん いほん が としょかんほんが い

1. 大阪に行って、友だちに会います。

おおさか い ともだち あい

→

2. 家に帰って、晚ごはんを食べます。

いえ かえ ばん ごはん たべ

→

3. きのうち、町に行って、雑誌を買いました。

まち い ざっし か

→

4. 私は週末京都に行って、写真を撮りました。

わたし しゅうまつきょうと い しゃしん と

→

5. ロバートさんはよく私のアパートに来て、テレビを見ます。

わがし ロバートさん よく わがしのアパートに 来て テレビを見

→

② Make your own sentences, using a place from the list below.

(fix.)

大学

だいがく

日本

にほん

食堂

しょくどう

喫茶店

きっさてん

友だちのうち

ともだちのうち

図書館

としょかん

お寺

てら

海

うみExample: 大学 → 大学に友だちに会いに行きます。  
だいがく だいがく ともだち あい

1.

2.

3.

4.

## 第7課 7 Counting People

▶ Answer the questions in Japanese.

1. 日本語のクラスに女の人<sup>が</sup>何人<sup>いますか</sup>。

にほんご ひと ひと なんにん

2. 日本語のクラスに男の人<sup>が</sup>何人<sup>いますか</sup>。

にほんご おとこ ひと なんにん

3. 兄弟<sup>が</sup>いますか。何人<sup>いますか</sup>。

あやだいのう ひと なんにん

4. ルームメイト (roommate) <sup>が</sup>いますか。何人<sup>いますか</sup>。

なんにん

5. あなたの大学<sup>に</sup>学生<sup>が</sup>何人<sup>いますか</sup>。

だいがく がくせい なんにん


6. あなたの町<sup>に</sup>人<sup>が</sup>何人<sup>住んでいますか</sup>。

まち ひと なんにん す




## 第7課 8 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

き れんしゅう

- (A) One student was assaulted by someone at the dorm. A police officer is asking Robert what he and the other students were doing at the time of the incident. Write down in English what each student was doing.  Disk4-9


Word you may not know: ほかの (other)

1. Robert: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sue: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Takeshi: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ken: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Michiko: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Tom: \_\_\_\_\_

- (B) Listen to a TV reporter at a celebrity's party. Choose appropriate descriptions for each celebrity.  Disk4-10

1. Arnold Stallone ( ) ( )
2. Noguchi Hiroko ( ) ( )
3. Matsumoto Seiko ( ) ( )
4. Matsumoto Seiko's new boyfriend ( ) ( )

- |                  |                |                  |                   |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| a. wears jeans   | b. wears a hat | c. wears glasses | d. has short hair |
| e. has long hair | f. is cute     | g. is fat        | h. is tall        |

- (C) Mary is interviewing people who are walking downtown on Sunday. What is each interviewee doing today? Choose the appropriate answers.  Disk4-11

1. Tanaka: a. buying flowers    b. buying cards    c. buying a CD
2. Sato: a. playing games    b. singing songs    c. playing sports
3. Suzuki: a. working at a department store    b. seeing his younger sister  
c. talking with his younger brother

**第8課 1 Short Forms (Present Tense)**

▶ Fill in the conjugation table below. Note that *ru*-verbs, *u*-verbs, and irregular verbs appear randomly on this sheet.

	dictionary form	short, negative	long, affirmative	<i>te</i> -form
Ex. eat	たべる	たべない	たべます	たべて
1. open				
2. buy				
3. sit down				
4. come				
5. die				
6. turn off				
7. study				
8. write				
9. there is				
10. drink				
11. understand				
12. wait				
13. play				
14. hurry				

## 第8課 2 Short Forms (Informal Speech)

- ① Make informal question sentences using the cues and answer them in the negative.

Example: (Do you) study today? → Q: 今日、勉強する? A: ううん、しない。  
きょう べんきょう

1. (Do you) often ride a bus?

→ Q : A :

2. (Do you) speak Japanese every day?

→ Q : A :

3. (Do you) have homework today?

→ Q : A :

4. (Will you) go out this weekend?

→ Q : A :

5. Are you free tomorrow?

→ Q : A :

6. Are you Japanese?

→ Q : A :

7. Is it hot?

→ Q : A :

- ① Answer the following questions in informal speech.

1. 今日は何曜日?  
きょう なんようび

2. どんな食べ物がきれい?  
た もの

3. 今週の週末、何をする?  
こんしゅう しゅうまつ なに

第8課 3 Quotations (～と思います)

おも

① Translate the following sentences. In sentences 5-8, "I don't think . . ." should be translated as ～ないとおもいます.

1. I think food is expensive in Japan.
2. I think Professor Yamashita is handsome.
3. I think this woman is Mary's Japanese teacher.
4. I think Professor Yamashita reads many books.
5. I don't think this town is interesting. (lit., I think this town is not interesting.)
6. I don't think Saeko drinks sake.
7. I don't think Chieko likes Mayumi.
8. I don't think Noriko will come to school today.

② Answer the following questions, using ～とおもいます.

1. あしたはどんな天気てんきですか。
2. 来週らいしゅうは忙しいいそがいですか。
3. あなたの日本語にほんごの先生せんせいは、料理りょうりが上手じょうずですか。
4. あなたの日本語にほんごの先生せんせいは、今週こんしゅうの週末しゅうまつ、何をなにしますか。

## 第8課 4 Quotations (～とっていました)

- ▶ Ask someone (preferably Japanese) the following questions. Report the answers using ～とっていました。

Example: 大学生ですか。 → 田中さんは大学生だと言っていました。  
だいがくせい                      たなか                      だいがくせい                      い

1. 毎日、楽しいですか。  
まいにち                      たの

→

2. どんな料理が好きですか。  
りょうり                      す

→

3. お酒を飲みますか。  
さけ                      の

→

4. どんなスポーツをよくしますか。

→

5. 兄弟がいますか。  
きょうだい

→

6. どこに住んでいますか。  
す

→

7. 結婚していますか。  
けっこん

→

8. 車を持っていますか。  
くるま                      し

→

9. 週末はたいてい何をしますか。  
しゅうまつ                      なに

→

10. (your own question)

→

Get the signature of the person you interviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

## 第8課 5 ~ないでください

### ① Translate the following sentences.

Example: Please don't wait for me. (Because) I will be late.

→ 私を待たないでください。遅くなりますから。  
わたし ま 遅く なる ます から

1. Please don't forget your umbrella. (Because) It will rain this afternoon.

→

2. Please don't open the window. (Because) I am cold.

→

3. Please don't turn off the TV. (Because) I'm watching the news (ニュース).

→

4. Please don't read that letter. (Because) It is my letter.

→

### ② Write the dictionary form of each of the verbs used in the following sentences.

1. きらないでください。 \_\_\_\_\_

2. きないでください。 \_\_\_\_\_

3. こないでください。 \_\_\_\_\_

4. かけないでください。 \_\_\_\_\_

5. かかないでください。 \_\_\_\_\_

6. しないでください。 \_\_\_\_\_

7. しなないでください。 \_\_\_\_\_

8. かえらないでください。 \_\_\_\_\_

9. かわないでください。 \_\_\_\_\_

## 第8課 6 Verb のが好きです

- ① Write what you are good at/what you are not good at/what you like to do/what you don't like to do, using the verbs in the box.

speaking Japanese	driving a car	taking pictures	singing
listening to a tape	taking a bath	playing sports	cooking
doing laundry	cleaning	washing a car	

1. 私は \_\_\_\_\_ 下手です。  
わたくし へた
2. 私はあまり \_\_\_\_\_ 上手じゃありません。  
わたくし じょうず
3. 私は \_\_\_\_\_ 大好きです。  
わたくし だいす
4. 私は \_\_\_\_\_ きらいです。  
わたくし
5. 私はあまり \_\_\_\_\_ 好きじゃありません。  
わたくし す

- ① Translate the following sentences.

- Erika is very good at making friends.
- Kiyoshi loves reading books.
- Makoto hates cleaning the room.
- Yoshie is not good at driving a car.
- Yuki doesn't like doing laundry very much.

## 第8課 7 が・何か and 何も

なに

なに

① Look at the picture at a party and complete the following conversations.



1. Q : だれが新聞を読んでいますか。

しんぶん よ

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

2. Q : \_\_\_\_\_。

A : 森さんが撮っています。

もり と

3. Q : だれがめがねをかけていますか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

4. Q : \_\_\_\_\_。

A : 岡田さんが吸っています。

おかだ す

② Translate the following sentences. (Note especially that **何か** and **何も** are normally not accompanied by particles.)

1. Q : Did you eat anything this morning?

A : No, I did not eat anything this morning.

2. Q : What will you do over the weekend?

A : I won't do anything.


3. Yoshio said something, but I did not understand.

4. Would you like to drink anything?

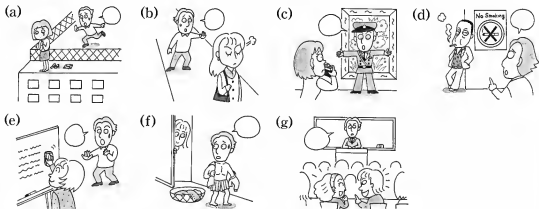


## 第8課 8 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

き ねんしゅつ

- A Listen to the CD and choose the picture that describes the situation in which you are likely to hear each of the sentences.  Disk4-23


1. ( ) 2. ( ) 3. ( ) 4. ( ) 5. ( ) 6. ( ) 7. ( )



- B Robert and Ken are talking. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

 Disk4-24

- When are they going to play basketball? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is Takeshi coming to play? Why? Why not? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is Tom coming also? Why? Why not? \_\_\_\_\_

- C Mary is reporting her interview with Professor Honma to the class. Circle every item that is true according to Mary's interview.  Disk4-25

- Prof. Honma likes a woman who is:  
[a. pretty   b. tall   c. short   d. gentle   e. smart   f. slim].
- He spends his weekends:  
[a. playing baseball   b. playing tennis   c. watching sports games   d. dating].
- His students in a Japanese class are:  
[a. lively   b. quiet   c. diligent   d. kind].

第9課 1 Past Tense Short Forms

▶ Complete the chart below.

Verb

dictionary form	past, affirmative	past, negative	long, present
Ex. たべる	たべた	たべなかった	たべます
1. よむ			
2. あそぶ			
3. おぼえる			
4. いく			
5. もらう			
6. おどる			
7. およぐ			
8. ひく			
9. やすむ			
10. する			
11. くる			

Adjective/Noun

dictionary form	past, affirmative	past, negative
Ex. おもしろい	おもしろかった	おもしろくなかった
12. わかい		
13. かっこいい		
Ex. いじわる(な)	いじわるだった	いじわるじゃなかった
14. きれい(な)		
15. にちようび		

## 第9課 2 Past Tense Short Forms (Informal Speech)

- ① Make informal question sentences using the cues and answer them in the negative.

Example: きのう、勉強する

→ Q: きのう、勉強した? A: ううん、しなかった。

1. きのう、友だちに会う

→ Q: A:

2. きのう、運動する

→ Q: A:

3. 先週、試験がある

→ Q: A:

4. 先週の週末、大学に来る

→ Q: A:

5. 先週の週末、楽しい

→ Q: A:

6. 子供の時、髪が長い

→ Q: A:

7. 子供の時、勉強がきらい

→ Q: A:

- ② Make your own questions you want to ask your friend about his/her childhood in informal speech.

Example: 子供の時、よくスポーツをした?

1.

2.

3.

第9課 3 Past Tense Short Forms (～と<sub>おも</sub>います)

▶ Translate the following sentences, using the short form + と<sub>おも</sub>います. In sentences 6-10, "I don't think . . ." should be translated as ～な<sub>おも</sub>かったと<sub>おも</sub>います.

1. I think Yoshiko was good at skiing when she was a child.
  
2. I think Tadashi's younger brother was good-looking when he was young.
  
3. I think the concert began at 9 o'clock.
  
4. I think this song was popular when I was a child.
  
5. I think Saeko did physical exercises last weekend.
  
6. I don't think the last week's exam was difficult. (lit., I think the last week's exam was not difficult.)
  
7. I don't think Professor Yamashita was sick yesterday.
  
8. I don't think Mie was mean when she was a child.
  
9. I don't think Masako received a letter from Mari.

## 第9課 4 Quotations (～と言っていました)

▶ Ask someone (preferably Japanese) the following questions. Report the answers using ～と言っていました。

Example: 仕事は何ですか。 → 田中さんは会社員だと言っていました。  
しごと なん たなか がいしゃいん い

1. どんな音楽をよく聞きますか。  
おんがく き

→

2. 何をするのがきらいですか。  
なに

→

3. 先週の週末、何をしましたか。  
せんしゅう しゅうまつ なん

→

4. 子供の時、いい子でしたか。  
こども とき こ

→

5. 子供の時、背が高かったですか。  
こども とき せ たか

→

6. 子供の時、学校が好きでしたか。  
こども とき がっこう す

→

7. 子供の時、どこに住んでいましたか。  
こども とき す

→

8. 子供の時、よく何をしましたか。  
こども とき なん

→

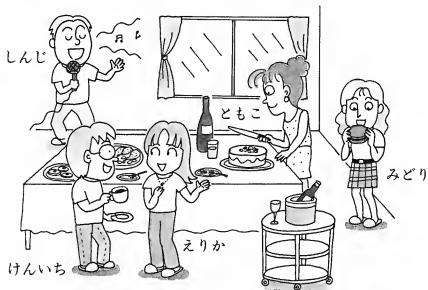
9. (your own question)

→

Get the signature of the person you interviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

## 第9課 5 Qualifying Nouns with Verbs

- ▶ Look at the picture, and answer the questions. Use the pattern ○○さんは～ている人です, describing what each person is currently doing.



1. みどりさんはどの人ですか。  
ひと
2. けんいちさんはどの人ですか。  
ひと
3. ともこさんはどの人ですか。  
ひと
4. しんじさんはどの人ですか。  
ひと
5. えりかさんはどの人ですか。  
ひと

## 第9課 6 まだ～ていません

▶ Translate the following sentences. Note that answers to もう questions require different verb forms in the affirmative and in the negative. If you are unclear, review Grammar 3 (pp. 176-177).

1. Q : Have you eaten lunch yet?

A : No, I haven't eaten yet.

2. Q : Have you been to Tokyo yet? (Use 行く.)

A : Yes, I have (been there) already.

3. Q : Have you bought a kanji dictionary yet?

A : No I haven't bought (one) yet.

4. Q : Have you talked with the new teacher yet?

A : No, I haven't talked (with her) yet.

5. Q : Have you done the homework yet?

A : Yes, I have (done it) already.

## 第9課 7 ~から

## ① Translate the following sentences.

1. I won't do physical exercises because I am sick today.
2. Today's exam was easy because I memorized all the vocabulary.
3. Masako is very popular because she is good at dancing.
4. I was very lonely because I did not have any friends.
5. I went to see Kabuki with a friend because I received two tickets.

## ② Answer the questions, using the short form + から.

Example: Q : きのう勉強しましたか。

A : いいえ、宿題がなかったから、勉強しませんでした。

1. Q : 先週は忙しかったですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

2. Q : きのう、学校に来ましたか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

3. Q : 今週の週末、出かけますか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

4. Q : 来年も日本語を勉強しますか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。




## 第9課 8 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

き れんしゅう

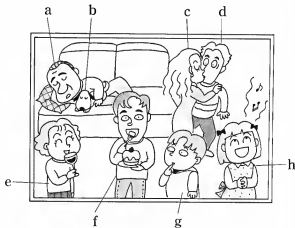
(A) Ken and Michiko are talking. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

 Disk 5-9

1. Who waited for whom? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How long did he/she wait? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What are they going to do? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where is the restaurant located? \_\_\_\_\_

(B) Jun is showing the picture taken at his birthday party. Where are the following people in the picture?  Disk 5-10

1. (     ) Jun
2. (     ) Jun's girlfriend
3. (     ) Jun's younger sister
4. (     ) Jun's older sister
5. (     ) Jun's younger brother
6. (     ) Jun's father
7. (     ) Pochi



(C) Listen to the dialogue at a shop. How many of each item did the shopkeeper sell?

 Disk 5-11

	<u>How many?</u>	<u>Total amount</u>
1. coffee	_____	¥ _____
2. orange	_____	¥ _____
3. rice ball (おにぎり)	_____	¥ _____
4. tea	_____	¥ _____
5. boxed lunch	_____	¥ _____

第10課 1 Comparison Between Two Items

① Translate the following sentences.

1. Tokyo is larger than Osaka.
2. Sundays are more fun than Mondays.
3. Spock (スポック) is smarter than Kirk (カーク).
4. Q : Soccer and baseball, which do you like better?

A : I like baseball better.

② Make comparative sentences (both questions and answers).

Example: Q : 日本語のクラスとビジネスのクラスとどっちのほうが大変ですか。  
にほんご たいへん

A : 日本語のクラスのほうがビジネスのクラスより大変です。  
にほんご たいへん

1. Q :

A :

2. Q :

A :

3. Q :

A :

## 第10課 2 Comparison Among Three or More Items

- ① Using the following categories, make “what/where/who is the most . . .” questions and answer them.

(Ex.)

 日本料理  
にほんりょうり

 世界の町  
せかいまち

 有名人  
ゆうめいじん

 季節  
きせつ

 野菜  
やさい

 外国語  
がいこくご

Example:

Q : 日本料理の中で、何がいちばんおいしいですか。  
にほんりょうり なか

A : すしがいちばんおいしいです。/ すしがいちばんおいしいと思います。  
おも

1. Q :

A :

2. Q :

A :

3. Q :

A :

- ② Translate the following sentences.

1. Q : Between Chinese, Korean, and Japanese, which is the most difficult?

A : The Korean language is the most difficult.

2. Q : Between meat, fish, and vegetables, which do you like best?

A : (your own answer)

第10課 3 Adjective/noun + の

① Look at the pictures and complete the dialogue, using の.



1. Q : メアリーさんのシャツはどちらですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

2. Q : この黒いくろシャツは \_\_\_\_\_。

A : たけしさんのです。

3. Q : メアリーさんのパンツはどちらですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

4. Q : この長いながパンツはスーさんのですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

② Translate the following sentences.

1. This clock is expensive. Give me a cheap one.

2. My computer is slower than yours.

3. What kind of movies do you like? — I like scary ones.

4. This dictionary is old. I will buy a new one.

5. This red sweater is more expensive than that white one.

## 第10課 4 ~つもりだ

① Translate the following sentences, using ~つもりです.

1. I am planning on going to see a movie this afternoon.
2. I intend to not go out this evening.
3. I intend to work for a Japanese company.
4. I intend to not get married.
5. Because we have an exam next week, I am planning on studying this week.

② Answer the following questions using, ~つもりです.

1. 今晚何をしますか。  
こんばんなに
2. この週末何をしますか。  
しゅうまつなに
3. 来学期も日本語を勉強しますか。  
らいがっ き にほんご べんきょう
4. 夏休み／冬休みに何をしますか。  
なつやす ふゆやす なに

第10課 5 Adjective + なる

① Describe the following changes, using ~なりました.

1.



tall

2.



3.



1.

2.

3.

② Translate the following sentences, using the verb なります. Pay attention to the order of elements in the sentences: "(reason clause) から, (main clause)."

1. My room became clean, because I cleaned it this morning.

2. I have become sleepy, because I did not sleep much last night.

3. I have become very good at speaking Japanese, because I practiced a lot.

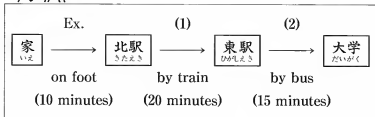
4. I will be (become) a teacher, because I like children.

## 第10課 6 ~で行きます/かかります

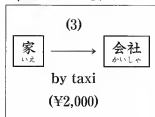
- ① Describe how Mary and her host father commute to school, and how long it takes or how much it costs.



メアリー



お父さん



Example: メアリーさんは家から北駅まで歩いて行きます。十分かかります。  
いえ                      きたえき                      ある                      い                      じゅうぶん

1.

2.


3.

- ① Answer the following questions.


あなたは どうやって 学校に行きますか。どのぐらいかかりますか。  
がっこう                      い

## 第10課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

き れんしゅう

- (A) Mary and her friends are talking about the upcoming winter vacation. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the chart in English.  Disk 5-21


	1. Where	2. What to do	3. How long
Mary			
Robert			
Takeshi			
Sue			

- (B) Naomi, who is a student at a Japanese language school, wants to go to college in Japan. She is interested in three schools (Hanaoka, Tozai, and Tsushima). Listen to the conversation between Naomi and her Japanese teacher and answer the following questions in English.  Disk 5-22

Word you may not know: 学費 (tuition)  
がくひ

- Which university is the biggest?
- How much is the tuition at Tsushima University per year?
- How far is Tozai University from here? How can you get there?
- Which university has the best Japanese class? Why?



- ③ Read Michiko's diary. Listen to the questions on the CD and write your answers in Japanese.  Disk5-23

冬休みに友達と東京へ行った。12月11日にバスで行った。  
ふゆやす とも どうきょう い がつ にち い  
東京で買い物をした。それから、東京ディズニーランドに  
どうきょう か もの どうきょう  
行った。12月15日に帰った。とても楽しかった。  
い がつ にち かえ たの

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

第 11 課 1 ～たい

- ① Choose from the list below two things you want to do and two things you don't want to do and make sentences.

山 <small>やま</small> に登 <small>のぼ</small> る	学校 <small>がっこう</small> をやめる	ピアノを習 <small>なら</small> う	テレビを見 <small>み</small> る	働 <small>はたら</small> く
うそをつく	友だちとけんか <small>ど</small> する	外国 <small>がいこく</small> に住 <small>す</small> む	運動 <small>うんどう</small> する	

1. What you want to do:

a.

b.

2. What you don't want to do:

a.

b.

- ② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I want to drive a car.

2. I don't want to ride a train.

3. I wanted to own a dog when I was a child.

4. I didn't want to go to school when I was a child.

- ③ Answer the questions.

1. 子供の時、何になりたかったですか。  
こども とき なに

2. 子供の時、何がしたくありませんでしたか。  
こども とき なに

## 第11課 2 ～たり～たりする

① Translate the following sentences, using ～たり～たり.

1. I watched a movie, shopped, etc., on the weekend.
2. I'll do laundry, study, etc., tomorrow.
3. I met a friend, read a book, etc., yesterday.
4. I practice Japanese, listen to Japanese tapes, etc., in the language lab.
5. I want to climb a mountain, go to a hot spring, etc., this weekend.
6. You must not smoke, drink beer, etc., in class.

① Answer the questions, using ～たり～たり.

1. デートの時、何をしますか。  
とき なに
2. 休みに何をしましたか。  
やすみ なに
3. 子供の時、よく何をしましたか。  
こども とき なに
4. 今度の週末、何がしたいですか。  
こんど しゅうまつ なに

第II課 3 ~ことがある

- ① Choose from the list below two things you have done and two things you have never done and make sentences.

山に登る やま のぼ	日本料理を作る にほんりょうり つく	英語を教える えいご おし	猫を飼う ねこ か	地下鉄に乗る ちかてつ の
クラスで寝る ね	働く はたら	外国に住む がいこく す	ダイエットをする ダイエット	ピアノを習う ぴあ の なら
先生に手紙を書く せんせい てがみ か	友だちとけんかする とも			

1. What you have done:

a.

b.

2. What you have never done:

a.

b.

- ① Translate the following sentences.

1. I have been late for class.

2. I have never told a lie.

3. I have never cut the class.

4. Have you ever climbed Mt. Fuji? — No, I haven't.


## 第II課 4 Noun A や noun B

▶ Answer the questions with ~や~.

1. 大学のそばに何がありますか。  
だいがく そばに
2. 今、十万円あります。何が買いたいですか。  
いま じゅうまんえん なに が
3. 誕生日に何をもらいましたか。  
たんじょうび なに
4. 休みの日に、よくどこに行きますか。  
やすみ ひ い
5. 有名人の中で、だれに会いたいですか。  
ゆうめいじん なか あ
6. どんな日本料理を食べたことがありますか。  
にほんりょうり 食

## 第 11 課 5 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

き れんしゅう

- Ⓐ Akira, Yoshiko, and Ken are talking about their vacation. What did they do? What are they planning to do for the next vacation? Choose the answers from the list.  Disk 6-7

- a. skiing    b. camping    c. driving    d. watching TV  
 e. shopping    f. meeting friends    g. taking a walk on a beach  
 h. working part-time    i. climbing mountains    j. taking a spa bath

## 1. last vacation

## 2. next vacation

あきら …… (    ) (    )


(    )

よしこ …… (    ) (    ) (    )

(    )

けん …… (    )

(    ) (    )

- Ⓑ Listen to the three short dialogues and answer the questions in English.  Disk 6-8

## 1. (After school)

They are going to have: [ a. pizza    b. sushi    c. spaghetti ].

## 2. (On a date)

They are going to watch:


[ a. Godzilla    b. Superman    c. My Fair Lady    d. undecided ].

## 3. (In New York)

What are their plans for today and tomorrow?

Today: [ a. shopping    b. museum    c. movie    d. musical ]

Tomorrow: [ a. shopping    b. museum    c. movie    d. musical ]

- ③ Listen to the dialogue and answer in English what each person wanted/wants to be.  Disk 6-9

	1. When he/she was a child	2. Now
Mary		
Tom		
Teacher		

第12課 1 ~んです

① Answer the question using ~んです according to the given cues.

Q : どうしたんですか。



1. A : \_\_\_\_\_。  
(have a stomachache)

2. A : \_\_\_\_\_。  
(broke up with a girlfriend)

3. A : \_\_\_\_\_。  
(caught a cold)

4. A : \_\_\_\_\_。  
(hangover)

5. A : \_\_\_\_\_。  
(lost my wallet)

6. A : \_\_\_\_\_。  
(the grade was bad)

② Make up the reasons and answer the questions with ~んです.

1. Q : どうしてアルバイトをしているんですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

2. Q : どうしてきのうクラスをサボったんですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

3. Q : どうして疲れているんですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。

4. Q : どうして緊張しているんですか。

A : \_\_\_\_\_。



## 第12課 2 ～すぎる

① Complete the sentences according to the given cues.

- このお菓子かしは \_\_\_\_\_ 。  
(too sweet)
- あのクラスは \_\_\_\_\_ 。  
(too difficult)
- 今日は \_\_\_\_\_ から、学校がっこうに行きたくありません。  
(too cold)
- 先週せんしゅう、 \_\_\_\_\_ 。  
(I worked too much)
- きのう、 \_\_\_\_\_ 。  
(I watched TV too much)
- \_\_\_\_\_ から、頭あたまが痛いたくなりました。  
(too nervous)
- \_\_\_\_\_ から、のどのどが痛いたくなりました。  
(sang songs too much)
- 週末しゅうまつ \_\_\_\_\_ から、今日は勉強きょうぎょうします。  
(played around too much)

② Complain about something or somebody, using ～すぎる.

Sample topics: life/Japanese class/food in the cafeteria/your room/friend/father/  
mother/teacher

- 
-

第12課 3 ~ほうがいいです

① Translate the following sentences.

1. You had better go to a hospital.
2. You had better memorize kanji.
3. You had better write a letter to your mother.
4. You had better not worry.
5. You had better not smoke.
6. You had better not tell a lie.

② Give advice, using ~ほうがいいですよ.

1. Your friend : あしたテストがあるんです。

You : \_\_\_\_\_

2. Your friend : おなかがすいたんです。

You : \_\_\_\_\_

3. Your friend : かぜをひいたんです。

You : \_\_\_\_\_

## 第12課 4 ~ので

## ① Translate the following sentences, using ~ので.

1. I will not go to a party, because I am busy.
2. I came to Japan, because I wanted to study Japanese.
3. I like her, because she is kind.
4. I often go to see movies, because I am interested in foreign countries.
5. My grade was bad, because I didn't study.
6. I will not go to the party tomorrow, because I have a scheduling conflict.

## ② Answer the questions, using ~ので.

Example: Q: きのう勉強べんきょうしましたか。

A: いいえ、宿題しゅくだいがなかったなかつたので、勉強べんきょうしませんでした。

1. Q: 歌手かしゅの中でだれがなか好きすですか。

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Q: 今いまいちばんどこどこに行きたいいですか。

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Q: 将来しょうらいどんな仕事しごとがしたいしたいですか。

A: \_\_\_\_\_

第12課 5 ～なくちゃいけません

- ① Read the first half of the sentences. Then, choose what you have to do from the list and complete the sentences using ～なくちゃいけません. You may use the same words only once.

quit the part-time job    buy the textbook    do laundry    practice    get up early

1. あしたは九時からクラスがあるので、 \_\_\_\_\_。
  2. 新しいクラスが始まるので、 \_\_\_\_\_。
  3. 来週テニスの試合があるので、 \_\_\_\_\_。
  4. お母さんが病気なので、 \_\_\_\_\_。
  5. 勉強が忙しくなったので、 \_\_\_\_\_。
- ② Write two things you have to do this week and two things you had to do yesterday.

1. This week:

a.

b.

2. Yesterday:

a.

b.

## 第12課 6 ~でしょう

- ▶ You are a meteorologist. Look at the table and report the weather and the temperature of each location with ~でしょう.

## Tomorrow's Weather

	天気 てんき	気温 きおん
Ex. 北海道 ほっかいどう		5°C
1. 東京 とうきょう		17°C
2. 大阪 おおさか		20°C
3. 沖縄 おきなわ		24°C

Example: 北海道はあした雪でしょう。  
ほっかいどう ゆき  
気温は五度ぐらいでしょう。  
きおん ごど


1.

2.

3.

## 第12課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

き ねんしゅう

- (A) Listen to the three dialogues at the health clinic. Mark ○ for the symptoms each patient has and write down the doctor's suggestion in English.  Disk6-19


Words you may not know: ぐち (mouth) さしみ (raw fish)

ねつをはかる (take one's temperature)

Patient	a. sore throat	b. headache	c. stomach-ache	d. cough	e. fever	doctor's suggestion
1						
2						
3						

- (B) Two colleagues are talking at the office. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions in English.  Disk6-20

- Are they going out tonight? Why (not)?
- What does the woman suggest the man should do?

- (C) Listen to tomorrow's weather forecast and fill in the chart in English.  Disk6-21

	Weather	Temperature
1. Tokyo		°C
2. Moscow		°C
3. Bangkok		°C
4. Canberra		°C



読み書き編  
よ か へん





第1課 1 Hiragana (あ - こ)

あ い いっ か

I Practice writing the following ten *hiragana* (あ through こ).

a	あ	ー	ア																
		あ																	
i	い	ー	イ																
		い																	
u	う	ー	ウ																
		う																	
e	え	ー	エ																
		え																	
o	お	ー	オ																
		お																	
ka	か	ッ	カ																
		か																	
ki	き	ー	キ																
		き																	
ku	く	ク																	
		く																	
ke	け	ー	ケ																
		け																	
ko	こ	ー	コ																
		こ																	

II Copy and romanize the words below.

1. あおい  
(blue)

2. うえ  
(above)

3. おか  
(hill)

4. あき  
(autumn)

5. いけ  
(pond)

6. こく  
(densely)

III Write the words below in *hiragana*.

1. *ou*  
(indebted)

2. *ie*  
(house)

3. *ai*  
(love)

4. *kako*  
(past)

5. *kui*  
(regret)

6. *eki*  
(station)

## 第1課 2 Hiragana (さ - と)

だいいっ か

I Practice writing the following ten *hiragana* (さ through と).

sa	さ	ー	キ																
		さ																	
shi	し	し																	
su	す	ー	す																
se	せ	ー	ナ																
		せ																	
so	そ	そ																	
ta	た	ー	ナ																
		た	た																
chi	ち	ー	ち																
tsu	つ	つ																	
te	て	て																	
to	と	、	と																

I Copy and romanize the words below.

1. あした  
(tomorrow)2. どちら  
(land)3. かたて  
(one hand)4. おさけ  
(alcohol)5. きせつ  
(season)6. すそ  
(hemline)II Write the words below in *hiragana*.1. *tasuke*  
(help)2. *sasoi*  
(invitation)3. *tsukue*  
(desk)4. *osechi*  
(festive food)5. *toshi*  
(age)6. *aite*  
(partner)

第1課 3 Hiragana (な - ほ)

だいいっか

I Practice writing the following ten *hiragana* (な through ほ).

na	な	な																	
ni	に	に																	
nu	ぬ	ぬ																	
ne	ね	ね																	
no	の	の																	
ha	は	は																	
hi	ひ	ひ																	
fu	ふ	ふ																	
he	へ	へ																	
ho	ほ	ほ																	

II Copy and romanize the words below.

1. ひふ  
(skin)

2. なにか  
(something)

3. ほね  
(bone)

4. しぬ  
(die)

5. このは  
(leaf)

6. へた  
(clumsy)

III Write the words below in *hiragana*.

1. *fune*  
(boat)

2. *hoshi*  
(star)

3. *hana*  
(flower)

4. *heso*  
(navel)

5. *nuno*  
(cloth)

6. *hiniku*  
(sarcasm)

## 第1課 4 Hiragana (ま - よ)

だいいつ か

I Practice writing the following eight *hiragana* (ま through よ).

ma	ま	ー	マ																
	み	ス	ミ																
mu	む	ー	ム																
	め	ー	メ																
me	も	ー	モ																
	や	ー	ヤ																
mo	ゆ	ー	ユ																
	よ	ー	ヨ																
ya																			
yu																			
yo																			

I Copy and romanize the words below.

1. まち  
(town)2. みせ  
(store)3. むね  
(chest)4. ゆめ  
(dream)5. もや  
(fog)6. よそもの  
(stranger)II Write the words below in *hiragana*.1. *mochi*  
(rice cake)2. *matsu*  
(wait)3. *yamiyo*  
(dark night)4. *oyu*  
(hot water)5. *musume*  
(daughter)

第1課 5 Hiragana (ら - ん)

だいいつ か

Ⅰ Practice writing the following eight *hiragana* (ら through ん).

ra	ら	ら											
ri	り	り											
ru	る	る											
re	れ	れ											
ro	ろ	ろ											
wa	わ	わ											
o (wo)	を	を											
n	ん	ん											

Ⅱ Copy and romanize the words below.

1. わらう  
(laugh)

2. りかいする  
(comprehend)

3. きいろ  
(yellow)

4. れつ  
(queue)

5. きをつけて  
(Watch out!)

6. しんり  
(psychology)

Ⅲ Write the words below in *hiragana*.

1. *wakaru*  
(understand)

2. *rekishi*  
(history)

3. *meo(=wo)samasu*  
(wake up)

4. *riron*  
(theory)

5. *rainen*  
(next year)

6. *han ei*  
(prosperity)

## 第1課 6 Hiragana (Dots/Circles/Long Vowels)

だいいっ か

- ① Copy and romanize the words below, paying special attention to letters with dots and circles.

1. できごと  
(event)

2. じだい  
(historical period)

3. ごぼんがい  
(Fifth Avenue)

4. ばんぱく  
(Expo)

- ② Write the words below in *hiragana*, paying attention to letters with dots and circles.

1. *kaba*  
(hippo)

2. *gaikokujin*  
(foreigner)

3. *mondai*  
(problem)

4. *shinpai*  
(worry)

- ③ Copy and romanize the words below, paying attention to the long vowels.

1. おかあさん  
(mother)

2. おにいさん  
(older brother)

3. くうき  
(air)

4. へいわ  
(peace)

5. そうだん  
(consultation)

- ④ Write the words below in *hiragana*, paying attention to the long vowels. Note especially that “*ee*” and “*oo*” sequences are transcribed as if they are “*eī*” and “*ou,*” respectively.

1. *ojiisan*  
(grandfather)

2. *obaasan*  
(grandmother)

3. *tsuuyaku*  
(interpreter)

4. *gakusee*  
(student)

5. *otoosan*  
(father)

第1課 7 Hiragana (Small や, ゆ, よ/Double Consonants)

だいいっ か

① Copy and romanize the words below, paying special attention to small *hiragana*.

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. おきゃくさん<br>(guest)     | 2. しょくぎょう<br>(occupation) |
| 3. しゃかい<br>(society)     | 4. みんしゅしゅぎ<br>(democracy) |
| 5. おちゃ<br>(tea)          | 6. ひゃくえん<br>(100 yen)     |
| 7. みゃくらく<br>(story line) | 8. りょう<br>(dormitory)     |

② Write the words below in *hiragana*, paying attention to small *hiragana*.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>kyoka</i><br>(permission) | 2. <i>choosa</i><br>(investigation) |
| 3. <i>joyuu</i><br>(actress)    | 4. <i>jugyoo</i><br>(class)         |
| 5. <i>chuusha</i><br>(parking)  | 6. <i>ryokoo</i><br>(travel)        |

③ Copy and romanize the words below, paying special attention to the double consonants.

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. いっかい<br>(once)     | 2. きっさてん<br>(coffee shop) |
| 3. ずっと<br>(all along) | 4. しっぽ<br>(tail)          |
| 5. あんない<br>(guide)    |                           |

④ Write the words below in *hiragana*, paying attention to the double consonants.

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>issho</i><br>(together) | 2. <i>motto</i><br>(more)         |
| 3. <i>chippoke</i><br>(puny)  | 4. <i>zannen</i><br>(regrettable) |



## 第2課 1 Katakana (ア - コ)

あ い に か

① Practice writing the following ten *katakana* (ア through コ).

a	ア	ァ	ア																
i	イ	ィ	イ																
u	ウ	ゥ	ウ																
e	エ	ヱ	エ																
o	オ	ォ	オ																
ka	カ	カ	カ																
ki	キ	キ	キ																
ku	ク	ク	ク																
ke	ケ	ケ	ケ																
ko	コ	コ	コ																

① Write the words below in *katakana*.

Unlike the *hiragana* writing system, long vowels in *katakana* words are transcribed with a bar. For example: リー (りい in *hiragana*), カー (かあ in *hiragana*).

1. おーけー  
(okay)2. けーき  
(cake)3. うえあ  
(wear)4. こーく  
(coke)5. おーい  
(yoohoo!)6. ここあ  
(cocoa)

クラス \_\_\_\_\_ なまえ \_\_\_\_\_

## 第2課 2 Katakana (サ - ト)

たいにか

① Practice writing the following ten *katakana* (サ through ト).

sa	サ	一	ナ																
		サ																	
shi	シ	ヽ	ミ																
		シ																	
su	ス	フ	ス																
se	セ	っ	セ																
so	ソ	ヽ	ソ																
ta	タ	ヽ	ク																
		タ																	
chi	チ	一	ニ																
		チ																	
tsu	ツ	ヽ	ッ																
		ツ																	
te	テ	一	ニ																
		テ																	
to	ト	丨	ト																

② Write the words below in *katakana*.

1. しーぎー

(Caesar)

3. せっと

(set)

5. たこす

(tacos)

7. たい

(Thailand)

2. すーつ

(suit)

4. そっくす

(socks)

6. ちーず

(cheese)

8. でっき

(deck)

## 第2課 3 Katakana (ナ - ホ)

な い に か

① Practice writing the following ten *katakana* (ナ through ホ).

na	ナ	一 ナ												
ni	ニ	一 ニ												
nu	ヌ	フ ヌ												
ne	ネ	、 ヌ ネ ネ												
no	ノ	ノ												
ha	ハ	ノ ハ												
hi	ヒ	一 ヒ												
fu	フ	フ												
he	ヘ	ヘ												
ho	ホ	一 ナ オ ホ												

② Write the words below in *katakana*.

1. ぼさのば  
(bossa nova)

3. はーぶ  
(herb)

5. なっつ  
(nuts)

7. こね  
(connection)

9. ねくたい  
(necktie)

2. かぬー  
(canoe)

4. びきに  
(bikinis)

6. ペっと  
(pet)

8. ひっぴー  
(hippie)

クラス \_\_\_\_\_ なまえ \_\_\_\_\_

## 第2課 4 Katakana (マ - ヨ)

だいに か

① Practice writing the following eight *katakana* (マ through ヨ).

ma	マ	フ	マ																
mi	ミ	、	ミ																
mu	ム	ム	ム																
me	メ	ノ	メ																
mo	モ	、	ニ																
ya	ヤ	フ	ヤ																
yu	ユ	フ	ユ																
yo	ヨ	フ	ヨ																
		ヨ																	

① Write the words below in *katakana*.1. めも  
(memo)3. みに  
(mini)5. よつと  
(yacht)7. きやつふ  
(cap)9. しょっく  
(shock)2. むーど  
(mood)4. まや  
(Maya)6. ゆーぎー  
(user)8. しちゅー  
(stew)

## 第2課 5 Katakana (ラ - ン)

だい に か

① Practice writing the following eight *katakana* (ラ through ン).

ra	ラ	ー	ラ															
ri	リ	ー	リ															
ru	ル	ー	ル															
re	レ	ー																
ro	ロ	ー	ロ															
wa	ワ	ー	ワ															
o (wo)	ヲ	ー	＝															
		ヲ																
n	ン	ー	ン															

② Write the words below in *katakana*.

The small *katakana* エ is used with シ and チ to transcribe the sounds “she” and “che”: シェパード (shepherd), and チェンジ (change), for example.

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. よーろっば<br>(Europe)       | 2. わっくす<br>(wax)            |
| 3. るーれっと<br>(roulette)     | 4. あふりか<br>(Africa)         |
| 5. らーめん<br>(ramen noodle)  | 6. しえーくすびあ<br>(Shakespeare) |
| 7. ちえ・げばら<br>(Che Guevara) |                             |



## 第3課 2 Using Kanji

### ① Write the numbers in kanji.

1. 41

5. 67,000

2. 300

6. 128,000

3. 1,500

7. 1,000,000

4. 2,890

### ② Write in kanji.

1. A: これはいくらですか。 B: \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
ろっぴゃくえん

2. A: いまなん \_\_\_\_\_ ですか。 B: \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
じ じゅうにじ

### ③ Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. This watch is 49,000 yen.

2. That bag is 5,300 yen.

3. Ms. Yamanaka gets up at six.

4. Ms. Kawaguchi goes to college at seven.

5. Mr. Suzuki usually goes to bed at about twelve.

6. I sometimes drink coffee at a cafe. The coffee is 180 yen.





## 第4課 2 Using Kanji

## ① Write in kanji.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Sunday    | 5. Thursday |
| 2. Monday    | 6. Friday   |
| 3. Tuesday   | 7. Saturday |
| 4. Wednesday |             |

## ② Write in kanji.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ごの \_\_\_\_\_ はかばんの \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
           にほん           ほん                   なか
2. \_\_\_\_\_ をのみます。  
           みず
3. いま、 \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
           ろくじはん
4. エレベーターは \_\_\_\_\_ にいきますか。 \_\_\_\_\_ にいきますか。  
                                   うえ                                   した
5. わたしのともだちは \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
                                   にほんじん

## ③ Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- I went to a restaurant with a Japanese friend on Friday.
- I got up at about ten thirty on Saturday.
- I went to a temple alone on Monday.
- The book is on the desk. The newspaper is under the book.



## 第5課 2 Using Kanji

① Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and *hiragana*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ですか。  
げんき

2. \_\_\_\_\_ はいい \_\_\_\_\_ ですね。  
きょう てんき

3. あの \_\_\_\_\_ の \_\_\_\_\_ は \_\_\_\_\_ さんです。  
おとこ ひと やまかわ

4. あの \_\_\_\_\_ の \_\_\_\_\_ は \_\_\_\_\_ さんです。  
おんな ひと やまだ

5. \_\_\_\_\_ はきのうレストランに \_\_\_\_\_ でした。  
わたし いきました

6. ピザを \_\_\_\_\_ 。コーヒーを \_\_\_\_\_ ました。  
たべました のみました

7. うちでテレビを \_\_\_\_\_ ました。  
みました

## ② Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I am now in Japan.

2. Ms. Tanaka is fine. Mr. Yamakawa is not fine.

3. I went to the mountain with a Japanese man and woman.

4. I ate dinner with my friend on Tuesday.

5. On Wednesday, I drank a lot of alcohol. And then I saw a video.



## 第6課 2 Using Kanji

① Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and *hiragana*.

- ひがし にし みなみ きた
- みなみぐち を \_\_\_\_\_ でて、 \_\_\_\_\_ みぎ へ \_\_\_\_\_ ごふん 行ってください。
- にしぐち を \_\_\_\_\_ でて、 \_\_\_\_\_ ひだり へ \_\_\_\_\_ じゅうぶん 行ってください。
- 山下さんは \_\_\_\_\_ だいがくせい です。
- \_\_\_\_\_ せんせい はよく \_\_\_\_\_ がいこく に行きます。

② Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- There are lots of foreign teachers in my college.
- The college is to the left of a bank.
- Go out the east exit and go to the right, please.
- The restaurant is near the south exit.
- I ate pizza and drank wine at the restaurant.
- I waited for twenty minutes at the north exit.



## 第7課 2 Using Kanji

① Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and *hiragana*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ で \_\_\_\_\_ さんの \_\_\_\_\_ に \_\_\_\_\_ 。  
 どうきょう きょうこ おとうさん あいました
2. \_\_\_\_\_ は \_\_\_\_\_ 、 \_\_\_\_\_ に行きます。  
 おかあさん まいにち かいしゃ
3. 今日は何時に \_\_\_\_\_ か。  
ひん かえります
4. このケーキは \_\_\_\_\_ 、 \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
 ちいさくて たかい
5. クラブに \_\_\_\_\_ います。  
 はいって
6. \_\_\_\_\_ で \_\_\_\_\_ と \_\_\_\_\_ を勉強しました。  
 こうこう にほんご ぶんがく べんきょう

② Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Kyoko's younger sister is a high school student.
2. Kyoko's mother works for a small company.
3. Kyoko's father comes home late every day.
4. I am studying Japanese and literature.
5. Ms. Minami speaks English a little.





## 第8課 2 Using Kanji

① Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and *hiragana*.

1. 川口さんは \_\_\_\_\_ だと \_\_\_\_\_ 。

かわぐち かいしゃいん おもいます

2. 友だちは \_\_\_\_\_ を \_\_\_\_\_ と \_\_\_\_\_ いました。

ともだち しごと やすむ いて

3. \_\_\_\_\_ を \_\_\_\_\_ 。

しんぶん よみます

4. \_\_\_\_\_ を買いました。

あたらしい くるま か

5. \_\_\_\_\_ の \_\_\_\_\_ は \_\_\_\_\_ ですか。

つき でんしゃ なんじ

6. \_\_\_\_\_ の日にスパゲッティーを \_\_\_\_\_ 。

やすみ つくりました

② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- I read the newspaper on a train.
- I made a questionnaire.
- I think company employees in Japan are busy.
- What do you do on holidays?
- Kyoko said that she went to Tokyo last week.
- The next train comes at eleven o'clock.



## 第9課 2 Using Kanji

① Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and *hiragana*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ は \_\_\_\_\_ が降っていました。  
ごぜんちゅう あめ
- \_\_\_\_\_ は \_\_\_\_\_ の \_\_\_\_\_ に行って、 \_\_\_\_\_。  
ごご ともだち いえ はなしました
- この \_\_\_\_\_ 着物は \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
しろい すこし ふるい
- あの人の \_\_\_\_\_ を \_\_\_\_\_ いますか。 \_\_\_\_\_ ください。  
なまえ して かいて
- \_\_\_\_\_ 待ちましたが、スーさんは \_\_\_\_\_。  
にじかん きませんでした

① Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- I wrote a letter to my friend in the afternoon.
- I read a book for one hour at home.
- I had a talk with Ken's father. It was interesting.
- The name of Mr. Yamashita's dog is Pochi.
- My dictionary is a little old.
- Please come to my house. Let's talk.



## 第10課 2 Using Kanji

① Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and *hiragana*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_、この \_\_\_\_\_ に \_\_\_\_\_ つもりです。  
らいねん まち すむ
2. \_\_\_\_\_ の \_\_\_\_\_ に \_\_\_\_\_ が降りました。  
ことし おしょうがつ ゆき
3. \_\_\_\_\_ の時計を \_\_\_\_\_、友だちのプレゼントを \_\_\_\_\_。  
じぶん どけい うって かいました
4. \_\_\_\_\_ におじょうさんが \_\_\_\_\_ います。  
みち たって
5. あしたの \_\_\_\_\_、かさを \_\_\_\_\_ きてください。  
あさ もって
6. \_\_\_\_\_ が \_\_\_\_\_ になりました。  
よる ながく

① Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I live in a small town.
2. It snowed yesterday morning.
3. I sold my old car and bought a new one.
4. Ms. Yamada is tall and has long hair.
5. Do you have an umbrella?
6. This road becomes quiet at night.



## 第 11 課 2 Using Kanji

① Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and *hiragana*.

1. 友だちから \_\_\_\_\_ をもらいました。とても \_\_\_\_\_ 人です。  
てがみ あかるい
2. \_\_\_\_\_ を見たり、 \_\_\_\_\_ して、日本語を \_\_\_\_\_ します。  
えいが うたったり べんきょう
3. 家の \_\_\_\_\_ に \_\_\_\_\_ があります。  
ちかく びょういん
4. 父は \_\_\_\_\_ が \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
りょこう すき
5. 鎌倉 \_\_\_\_\_ に住んでいます。とても \_\_\_\_\_ な \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
かまくら し ゆうめい ところ

② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. On my days off I watch movies and sing songs and so on.
2. My friend lives in my neighborhood.
3. I traveled to various places.
4. I don't want to go to a hospital tomorrow.
5. I want to become famous in the future.
6. Please write a letter to me.
7. I have never studied foreign languages.





## 第12課 2 Using Kanji

① Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and *hiragana*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_、ある所に \_\_\_\_\_ がいました。  
むかしむかし                      かみさま
2. \_\_\_\_\_ を \_\_\_\_\_、 \_\_\_\_\_ います。  
うし                      つかって                      はたらいて
3. 毎日、朝 \_\_\_\_\_、 \_\_\_\_\_。  
はやく                      おきます
4. 大人は \_\_\_\_\_、子どもは \_\_\_\_\_ のTシャツを着ています。  
おとな                      あかい      いろ                      あおい      いろ                      Tシャツ
5. \_\_\_\_\_ の休みに、友だちを \_\_\_\_\_。  
こんど                      つれて                      かえります
6. そこで、友だちと \_\_\_\_\_。  
わかれまして

② Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I like red color and blue color.
2. Let's go to a movie in the near future.
3. I don't like getting up early in the morning.
4. I don't want to separate from you.
5. May I use a telephone?
6. I have to work this weekend.



